PETER COOPER.

The Venerable Philanthropist on the Condition of the Country.

THE VITAL ISSUE IN THE COXING CAMPAIGN.

Commercial Depression Directly Traceable to Contraction.

THE MODERN SEARCH FOR A MAN.

"Yes." said the venerable Peter Cooper, as he looked at a Herald reporter over his tour-glassed spectacles; "I think Grant has a better chance than anybody else I don't object to a third term. It isn't the length of time so much as the man. If Grant were a second ngton, I should think it a good idea to re-elect him. But he isn't. If I were to suggest any change at all in that direction it would be to have but one term-a longer one than four years-and then make it impossible for a President to be his own successor. That being the law the incumbent, instead of worrying about a renomination or a desire to get out with a for-tune, would be naturally desirous of leaving a good impression, so that, late in life, he might, perhaps, be recalled to that exalted station."

REPORTER-From the emphasis you laid on the words "the man," just now, I infer that you are like Messrs. Adams and Weed-looking for the "Great Un-The Western convention seemed to think you might be he.

Mr. Cooper-Yes; I see, I see, God knows I love my country and would cheerfully lay down my life to her in this dark hour of her need. The terrible condition of affairs is well calculated to stir every sentiment of patriotism and regard a man has in his breast The end is not yet. Half THE CITY IS MORTGAGED,

and the mortgages can't even pay the interest. Let me give you a specimen brick. Some time since a friend of mine purchased property for \$20,000. He had a terms. It was advertised for sale. He attended. The only bidder was the mortgagee, who bought the \$20,000 property for \$500 cash, and now holds the \$20,000 property and the bond for \$9,500 besides.

Will he have the heart to enforce the bond ?" "Every cent of it, until it takes the last drop of blood in his debtor's body. Now, that's a nice state of things, is'nt it? And it's what we are all coming to. Labor is too high, Everything else is depressed

is encouraged by the great body of workingmen and by some of the inconsiderate press. I know what labor is. I began life as a worker, and from my \$1.50 a day saved and saved until I went into business and amassed enough to keep me in comfort as long as I last. So with the honest and industrious men of to-day. They work and lay by something for a rainy day, but presand the hard earned money they carefully put away is wasted in supporting a lot of lazy fellows whose only slaim is that they belong to the union. It's all wrong and very terrible, but the MONEY TINKERS ARE AT FAULT.

"When we were at war, struggling for the life of the antion, no sacrifice was too great. To save the country was our first and constant thought. We did right to borrow gold and silver as long as we could and then we did right to issue certificates of indebtedness until peace came and then the borrowing should cease. We had then in circulation about \$2,000,000,000; now we have about \$700,000,000 or \$800,000,000. Look at the expect to prosper with this state of things? The \$2,000,000,000 was the price of the nation's life. I should be restored to circulation again. should be made the never changing, never fluctuating standard of value, increased or diminished only per capita with the growth of our population."

GOVERNOR TILDEN. REPORTER-The politicians rather avoid the serious aspects of this question. Have you spoken with Governor Tilden on the subject?

Mr. Cooper-Oh, yes. I called on Mr. Tilden a few days ago and left with him an address I was to have read, and which was read, at the Indianapolis Convenstand on this platform it will afford me very much pleasure to do what I can to make you President. But he has other things to think of. All these poli he must take a stand on this que supported by thinking men.

THE COMING MAN. REPORTER-Who is the coming man in your opinion?

Yourself? Mr. Cooper-Heaven knows, I would make any sacrifice for my country; but I am too old. I am eighty-eight years old and would hardly live to reach the place, let alone the end of the term. Oh, no. I wrote the Convention that I was admonished by the infirmities of age-although I am in better health than I have been in twenty years—that I must decline, and I did. They have nominated Mr. Allen, who is an exsurprise the critics. There will be enough voters leave the party ranks to elect the third party candidate unless action, which means relief, is taken at the

REPORTER -- How about Grant?

Mr. Cooper-Oh, Grant. I wrote to Grant long ago in relation to the subject. I told him then that the men who left their parties, having faith in his leadership, would stand by him again if he place himself right on this vital question. We look too much at men and forget the necessity of looking at principles. The constitution shows us what to do. Nowadays people know very little about the constitution, and care less. That docu ment is a chart by which the way to prosperity can al ways be found. It expressly directs the government what to do, and among other imporative duties it says iecessarily gold or silver-is to be receivable for taxes duties and debts of every kind. When we borrowe money of the people we issued these evidences of debt and their withdrawal is the chief cause of our financia distress. The depression affects us all alike, and I am glad to find that in the ranks of labor throughout the country there is not only an appreciation of the act that our trouble is properly chargeable to the monetary mistakes of Congress, but also an intelligent understanding of the desired remedy. I have been in country and find a very gratifying response to these suggestions. You may depend upon it, if the two great parties ignore the central feature of the cam-

will take the matter in their own hands and elect the ticket of their own choice. The present condition of affairs is unbearable. Where we will all end is easily seen. Mortgaged property, closed stores, lazy strikers living on the little savings of the industrious, business paralyzed, while idleness and extravagance waste our substance. We need to return to the solid foundations. Equity demands the return to the people of that amount of money which was in their hands at the close of the war, and what equity demands should always be granted. Why, I sat next to Jones, of the Times, at the Chamber of Commerce dinner the other day and went allover this question with him. He assented as Cooper; this is all as you say, but we cannot say so in the Times." The fact is the papers are subsidized with-out knowing:t; absolutely overshadowed by the power and wealth of our great corporations. Both ends are

Why, I went into the office of the Express news-paper the other day, and in talking with my friend

"Mr. Cooper, I have thirty men in that composing room. I want to put my boy in there, but they won't let me, because they have two apprentices already!" Now you see there must be a comity of inthat had a fair prospect of carrying the election he bleeds for my country. Heaven knows the would be as certain to accept it as was Horace Greeley. It is the is in, and getting deeper and deeper all the

ime. If only there could be born some mighty mind that would tear away the veil that obscures the vision of our public men and shed the full light of intelligence and honesty on our affairs, it would be indeed, a glorious day for us. My hope is in Allen. What the result will be I can only infer. If Grant and Tilden, or some candidate who is but Grant's right hand and Tilden, are the opposing candidates, unpledged on this great question, the third party will elect its ticket for the healing of the nation. REPORTER—In addition to your addresses on this

abject and your letter to the President, are you doing anything to affect legislation in this direction?

Mr. Coorgn—Yes, I have circulated all over the coun-

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES IN

To the Senate and House of Representatives is Congress Assembled.

Your petitioners desire most earnestly to represent to your honorable bodies the sufering condition of hundreds of thousands who not only gave their best efforts, in all forms of property and labor, but also risked their lives to save the nation through the years of its greatest peril. We now find ourselves deprived of our former employments, property and means of living by what we regard as a mistake made in the financial policy of our country. We believe that it is even now possible for Congress to restore prosperity to our suffering people, by recognizing the fact that there should be but one kind of money for all purposes; and all that is now or ever his been required to cause Treasury notes to be and remain as valuable as gold is that the government should make them receivable for all forms of taxes, duties and debts, and interchangeable, at the will of the holder, with the interest-bearing bonds of the government. We also suggest the withdrawal of twenty-five per cent annually of the present bank circulation till all is replaced by greenbacks. We urge on your honorable bodies, by every consideration of patriotism and humanity, and as the only menus of establishing justice and promoting the general welfare, to legislate at once in the relief of the great suffering and continual loss that the present policy of government entails on the great mass of the people. The circumstances of the country make some relief now indispensable, as a large part of the property of the people is under mortgages, that will inevitably pass the property from the distressed holders hat the hands of those who now hold mortgages for but half of its original cost. We most urgently, therefore, press upon your consideration the means of relief set forth in this petition; and for this we will ever pray.

That goes to the root of the matter, and if Congress would act in the premises we would be spared a terrible disaster. But our politicians are but politicians. The need of the times is, indeed, a man—an honest, consti-tution-respecting, God-fearing man.

REPUBLICAN REFORM MOVEMENT.

The officers and members of committees of the Re say, actively at work this week carrying out practica measures resolved upon at the last meeting of the Ex-ecutive Committee, the nature of which they decline at present to make public, but which, they declare, are of such a nature as to increase their confidence that the effort to secure the nomination of reform candidates at Cincinnati will be successful. Some additions have been recently made to the list of officers of the club,

been recently made to the list of officers of the club, which is now as follows:

President—Hon. James Emott.
Vice Presidents—Joseph B. Choate, Hon. John Jay, Hon. William E. Dodge, John Jacob Astor, Isaac Sherman, Rev. Henry W. Bellows, Robert Lonox Kennedy, Alexander Hamilton, A. A. Low, Hon. E. L. Fancher, James C. Carter, John E. Williams, F. D. Tappan, John E. Parsons, Albert Gallatin Browne, Jr., John H. Sherwood, George L. Schuyler, Jackson S. Schultz, Le Grand B. Cannon, Solon Humphreys, Elliot C. Cowdin, General J. H. Van Alen, Henry E. Pierrepont, J. Pierpont Morgan, Rutherford Stuyvesaut, George Walker, Benjamin B. Sherman, A. S. Barnes, L. P. Morton, George Cabot Ward, William H. Gulon, B. G. Arneld, David Dows, George S. Coe, Dorman B. Eaton, John Sherwood and George H. Forster.

Secretary—Colonel Gouverneur Carr.

Treasurer—George Walker.

Executive Committee—General H. L. Burnett, chairman; John W. Ellis, Francis A. Stout. General Emerson Opdycke, Cyrus Butler, John A. Weeks, General F. C. Barlow, Chester Griswold, Colonel William C. Church, Charles Watrous, Thomas L. Thornell, William L. Strong, George W. Dillaway.

GERMAN REPUBLICAN CENTRAL

GERMAN REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

A regular meeting of the German Republican Central Committee was hold last-evening at Remboldt's Hall, Judge Dittenhoefer in the chair. On motion of the Executive Committee it was re solved that this committee will, from now until after election, be known as the German Republican Central election, be known as the German Republican Central Campaign Committee; that every district committee now represented be entitled to further five delegates, and that ail new organizations be entitled to three delegates. It was further resolved that the President issue an appeal to all Germans to join this organization, and that a meeting be held on the day after the Cincinnati nomination. It was finally resolved that all new bodies, must organize before the first Monday in Juna.

INDEPENDENT LABOR PARTY.

The Independent Labor Party met last evening at Masonic Hall. The organization went into an election as president, Frank Waters and Benjamin F. Weerding vice presidents, Thomas Tully recording secretary. licians are thinking of self and how to advance their Frank Livingston corresponding secretary and Joseph own prospects. Mr. Tilden is a well meaning man, but J. Finnert treasurer. The organization then adopted the greenback platform and the resolutions passed by the State Committee of the greenback party at the Sturtevant House on May 1, 1876. A new constitution and bylaws were adopted.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Nashville (Tenn.) American:-"A party that for eight or ten years past has been growing steadily worse' offers no very alluring promise to genuine reformers. Carl Schurz made a good application of a current political bon mot, in the justification of political bon mot. cal fence riding, 'because there was so much mud on

Syracuse (N. Y.) Courier:-"The gentlemen of the conference had plenty of ability but little experience in politics, which accounts for their wordy address to the people. These independents have no place in American politics to-day. The people are bound to American politics to-day. The people are bound to support the nominations of the one or the other of the great political parties. They have tried experiments enough, and we cannot expect that they will look with any great favor upon the independent movement."

Troy (N. Y.) Whig:—"The Ohio democrats are bold men. The State Convention defied public sentiment by electing George H. Pendleton its President. This was

a blow at public and private honesty. If Pendleton is an honest man, after the proof that he took some \$80,000 for nominal services on a claim that, if bad, ought not to have been paid, and, if good, ought to have gone to the railroad, then Belknap ought to be considered honest. The claim paid to Pendleton was Dunn, a government officer, that it was rejected on its merits and was ultimately paid on the personal influ-ence of Pendicton. Pendicton wronged the govern' ment out of the whole claim and pocketed nearly all of

it. Beiknap did not take a dollar of government money. Troy (N. Y.) Budget :- "General Sherman is to be brought forward for the Presidency, and there's electricity in the name. Iowa will propose him to the Republican Convention. He would 'run like the chol-era,' and could get more votes for President than any man in the United States. He is the most popular man yet named for the Presidency, as Roscoe Conkling

Washington are at present engaged in the novel task of digging their own graves and the grave of their

Troy (N. Y.) Budget :- "Conkling stock is steadily rising. Late news from Washington is to the effect that Conking will have the delegations from Kansar and Nebraska. Conking has at least four of the Ar kansas delegation and a larger number from the Geor-gia delegation. The others of the last two States named are divided between Morton, Bristow and

some new and startling developments in the next thirty days it would seem that Governor Tilden would certainty secure the prize, even if the two-thirds rule be adopted, as he is gaining all the while. We trust, however, this rule will not be adopted at St. Louis. The republicans have succeeded very well without it for twenty years, and there seems no reason why it should longer defeat the majority in the democratic

Macon (Ga.) Telegraph:-"When the Augean stables had to be cleaned Hercules was called on to une the job, and he did it by turning a big river through the concern. Yesterday William C. Bryant and party met in New York to undertake a similar job for the radical stable, and expected to do it with a little ink and champagne. The result will be a failure."

Newburyport (Mass.) Herald: "It is safe to predict that if Mr. Adams should be nominated by any party

POLITICS, PROPLE AND PAPERS | THE BLACKBALLING OF BRISTOW.

BLAINE AND BRISTOW-NEW JERSEY POLITICS GOVERNOR TILDEN IN THE SOUTH.

Nothing is more noticeable in recent politics than the fact that, while up to the day before the Ohio Democratic Convention newspaper evidence pointed to Thur-man as the choice of all Northern Ohto, and of half of southern Ohio, as a Presidential candidate, old William Allen stepped in at the last moment and carried off the practical honors. This was because the politicians employed by Allen were better machine tenders than those who sentimentally followed Thurman. The truth is that to-day the heart of democratic Ohio is in favor of Thurman, while the machinery has been manifested are at a vector to a president professore to a manipulated so as to give the practical preference to a man who is far from being trusted or loved. Thurman must be put down as a sentimentalist who did not know how to run the primaries. What Thurman has lost will not accrue to the benefit of Allen. Ohio will, after the first ballot at St. Louis, cast its vote for a can didate from some other State. The Allen vote may be had for Thusman, but it does not represent the people-

Among the republicans the ideas of the managers are narrowing down to Blaine and Bristow. New Jersey is as fully committed to Blaine as if her delegates had been elected upon an instructing platform. John Y. Foster, who wrote the Know Nothing letter to Dr. Hunt, of the Newark Advertiser, was a Blaine man; and George Worts, of the Paterson Press, was mentally committed to Blaine.

Senator Freinghuysen is really a Conkling man, while Cortlandt Parker is in favor of Secretary Fish.

That the sentiment of the Convention was over-whelmingly for Blaine is a fact that every one who took pains to gauge it must admit. But that any attempt was made to manufacture sentiment for Mr. Blaine, or that it was for a moment contemplated to instruct the delegation, or even "indicate" a choice, is utterly base-

Governor Tilden because he was the least of many Northern evils is beginning to will. The idea in the casting vote of the North, will be democratic enough to vote for Tilden, why will it not vote as stolidly for some other candidate just as good as he? The South
counts both Allen and Thurman as out of the race. For
all practical purposes the garrulous and vain old Mr.
Allen has thrown his State away. If we judge from newspaper evidence, which must not always be ac-cepted as either popular or political evidence, the dis-affection between Allen and Thurman will give strength affection between Allen and Thurman will give strength to Governor Hayes as a republican candidate for President. Thurman, of hard money theory, is as weak as a schoolboy, and Allen, a paper man, is as strong as a blind mule; and Ohio is republican more through democratic sensitity than through republican wisdom. Governor Hendricks seems to recognize the weakness of his position and, practically, to have withdrawn from the race. The South does not recognize him because he is not a man with Southern proclivities.

because he is not a man with Southern proclivities. The Reading (Pa.) Times says:—

The South to-day is as much a unit against the North as it was before the war. There is scarcely a rebel who did battle against the Union during the war, who would not draw sword or shoulder musket again for the "lost cause" if he thought there was any show of success; and, by the way, the race of Northern "copperheads" is by no means extinct.

In the same ven the Savannah (Ga.) News, while accepting Tiden under profess.

In the same vein the Savannah (Ga.) News, while accepting Tilden under protest, says:—

The Georgia delegation will not go to St. Louis committed to Tilden or any other candidate. The Georgia delegation will not east its solid vote for Tilden on any such grounds as those suggested by the correspondent of the Clincinnati Commercial. The Georgia democracy have a higher opinion of the New York democracy than to believe that they will attempt to dictate the nominee at St. Louis, or that they will abandon the party to defeat in the event that the nomination is not for the third time given to a citizen of that State. The democracy of Georgia desire the success of the democratic party in the coming Presidential election as the only means of restoring honest, constitutional government, and rescuing the country from impending ruin. Thoroughly imbued with this conviction, the Georgia delegation will go to St. Louis entirely uncommitted in favor of or against either of the recognized aspirants to the nomination for President.

The real object of white politicians in the South is to make the States pure. This is an outgrowth of old

make the States pure. This is an outgrowth of old State rights traditions, but it is by no means an un-worthy purpose. The idea of the old conservative ele-ment is that if the government of the States recently in rebellion can be made as models the people of the Union at large will respect them the more. In no State in the Union have the intelligent people made themselves more respected than have the people of Georgia, who drove the negro out of command in State

in Georgia. The Charleston News says :--At no time have the white citizens of South Carolina been more earnest or more determined in their purpose to drive further back the black tide of corruption and to make the State government as pure, capable and frugal as it was in the palmiest days of the Republic. They may fail. Radicalism in democracy is a fatal to the public good as radicalism in any other guise. But they will not fail for want of striving, for want of effort, for want of perseverance. Why, then, do they hold also from the democratic organizations?

Meanwhile the republicans of the West are by means unaware that the war had political results. The

means unaware that the war had political results. The St. Joseph (Mo.) Heraid says:—

The Confederate leaders and sycophants, who, by the unparalleled generosity of the government, have been rehabilitated with citizenship, however, still chade under the sore defeat of their pet scheme of nullification and disunion, and are wreaking their vengeance upon the helpless negroes, reducing them to vassalage and robbing them of the dearrest rights that pertain to American citizenship. Our government should take siegs at once to teach the unreconstructed rebels at the South that when they declared that they had accepted the inevitable results of the war it was understood as meaning something more than empty vaporings and hollow-hearted professions, and they should be taught that there is yet power enough in the nation to protect her people "regardless of race, color or previous condition of servitude."

GREAT ADVERTISING MEDIUMS

[From the San Francisco Call] A recent article in the Chicago Tribune has attracted attention to journalism in the leading Eastern cities. Examination shows that in each large city there is one and only one newspaper which is selected as the popular medium for the small, fresh advertisements that are almost as much a part of the news of the day as are almost as much a part of the news of the day as anything else printed. In New York the Herald is the medium for this class of advertising; in Philadelphia the Ledger; in Boston the Herald; in Baltimore the Sun; in Cincinnati the Commercial; in Chicago the Tribune, and in San Francisco the Call. In the article alluded to at the commencement of this paragraph the Chicago Tribune compared itself to the NEW YORK HERALD as follows:—

Chicago Tribune compared itself to the Naw York Heraalo as follows:—

The readers of yesterday's lasue of the Chicago Tribune—Sunday, April 23—could not have failed to remark the extraordinary exhibit of advertising patronage it contained. There was a total of 60% columns, made up of 2,033 distinct divertisements, of which 2,733 were what are commonly designated "small ads." This display was equal to 63 columns of agate type in the New York Haraalo, which printed 70 columns of advertisements on Sunday, April 16, its heaviest day. The Tribune, it will be noticed, serving as the medium of advertising for a population of 50 (300, fails short but two columns of the largest showing made by the Haraalo, which in a similar capacity serves a population three times that of Chicago. Relatively considered, the showing of the Tribune is by lar the more remarkable of the two.

showing of the Tribune is by lar the more remarkable of the two,

Remarkable as this showing is for a single number of Chicago's leading journal, San Francisco can more than match it. The Sunday Tribune is truly a marvel for the number and amount of advertisements it contains. But the Chicago advertising public seem to have fallen into the habit of publishing nearly all their advertisements on one day in the week, and Sunday at that. In San Francisco people who advertise de not neglect any day in the week. The new advertisements printed in the Call on Tacsdays. Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays almost equal the number printed on Sundays. It is only the church and meeting notices that give Sunday the advantage.

CHARLES MOORE.

John Hussey, the Long Island City ruffian wno shot Charles Moore in the head during a quarrel in Moore's saloon, at the foot of East Thirty-fourth street, has not yet been arrested. It is not generally known that yet been arrested. It is not generally known that Moore, whose condition is now regarded as critical, has been one of the most dangerous men in the city. For many years the Moore family, in conjunction with others, ruled the First ward, and any one who endeavored togain any political ascendancy was either brutally beaten or driven out of the city by threats. Finally Charles Moore entered into the emigrant awinding business, and, after several years of uninterrupted success in robbery, was arrested, convicted and sentenced to State Prison. He served but one year, when his counses obtained a new trial and he was brought down to the Tombs from Sing Sing. He remained there eight months and was then discharged, owing to the sympathy left for his wife, an accomplisted and lady-like woman. After remaining in the First ward for some months he bought out and occupied the saloos in which he was shot.

DYING OF HYDROPHOBIA.

Yesterday a medical mah was called in to attend a little girl named Honrietta Sorhagen, residing at No. 263 Norfolk street, Newark. He found her suffering from hydrophobia, and has but slight hopes of her re-covery. About two months ago the house dog bit her.

TO THE ROITOR OF THE HERALD :-As there use been so much misconception regarding the blackballing of Mr. Bristow by the Union League Club and our connection therewith we think it due to the public and ourselves to present the following

By law a duty is imposed on all raw sugar imported into the country, and upon the same goods being refined and exported a portion of this duty is returned to the exporter, which is termed a drawback. The law (R. S., sec. 3,019) provides that this drawback is to be ascertained under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. The regulation prescribed by Mr. Bristow was his circular order of March 27, 1875, which, relating to sugar, is as fol-

lows:—'Refined crystalline sugar, 3½c. per pound, less one per cent retention; refined B and C, lower grade sugar, 2½c. per pound, less one per cent retention." This order was in force June 15, 1875, when we sold for export a lot of refined crystalline sugar, for which we were allowed the rate named in his circular for this grade of sugar, the same being paid us September 24, 1875. In November, 1876, we sold for export a large quantity of exactly the same grade as former shipment, and upon applying for the drawback payment at former rate (3.75) was refused, it being suddenly and unexpectedly claimed by Mr. Bristow that this rate was excessive, and this claim made on his part in the tace of the fact that his original order was in force at the time of exportation, none other having been issued countermanding or annulling it.

In making these sales we, as is customary in such cases, gave the purchaser credit for the drawback to be returned by the government, anticipating no trouble in its collection or arbitrary change in the rate; but by some strange freak or captree of the Secretary he arbitrarily refused to pay us but three cents per pound, which, after repeated delays and inconvenience, we accepted under protest. It must be remembered that this rate of three cents was, at time of exportation, unknown to the law as applying to any grade of sugar, but was entirely arbitrary and exceptional. After making our shipments another house exported this same grade of sugar, and before doing so telegraphed Mr. Bristow as to the rate of drawback, and received a reply, over his own signature, stating that the rate was three and three-fourths cents. Their shipment was three and three-fourths cents. Their shipment was three and three-fourths cents. He also pand several Boston refiners full rate on the same grade of sugar, and before forming to pay us. In pad the first we have a sugartical to the full rate, or three and three-fourths cents. He also paid several Boston refiners full rate on the same grade of sugar, sugartic pan

JUDGE DOWLING'S WEALTH.

Contrary to the expectations of all his relatives and friends ex-Police Justice Joseph Dowling died in-testate. It was known that in 1871 he had made a will which he destroyed some time after. It was imagined that he had made another will in 1874, but this was incorrect, as before his death Justice Dowling informed ex-Senator John J. Bradley that he had not made any will which was in existence. The amount of Justice Dowling's wealth was variously estimated by even his

NEWS FOR THE TAXPAYERS. Comptroller Green has received from the Secretary

of State certified copies of the acts just signed by the Governor reducing the rate of interest on arrears of

Interest on arrears of taxes is roduced from weeter to seven per cent and on arrears of assessments to eight per cent per annum. Taxpayers must pay all arrears of taxes within one year to avail themselves of the benefit of the law. Arrears of assessments may be paid in installments, but the first installment must be paid within a year. Property owners are already availing themselves of these privileges.

THE FULTON BANK DEFALCATION.

Yesterday morning Berlah P. Rogers, who two months ago fled from Brooklyn to Louisiana, taking with him \$25,000 of the funds of the Fulton Bank, with him \$25,000 of the funds of the Fulton Bank, Brooklyn, of which he was paying teller, was yesterday arraigned before the Kings County Court of Sessions, Judge Moore presiding. About two weeks ago, when first arraigned, he pleaded not guilty. Yesterday he withdrew that plea and pleaded guilty. Yesterday he of his counsel ex Judge Morris. The Court remanded the prisoner for sentence on Monday. It is understood that an effort is on foot by the bank officers and others to have the Governor grant him a commutation of sentence so that the payment of a fine may be accepted instead of imprisonment.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT. In reply to inquiries made by a HERALD reporter at

Commodore Vanderbilt's residence, last night, it was stated that he is not seriously unwell, and that it is expected he will in a few days be thoroughly rid of the temporary local trouble from which he is at present suffering. DROWNED IN A CISTERN.

A four-year-old boy named Charles Green, of No. 110 Academy street, Newark, fell into a cistorn last even-ing and was drowned. RESCUED FROM DROWNING.

A boy, about nine years old, who was unable to give his name or address, fell into the canal from the bridge at Summit street, Newark, last evening. He was seen when he was sinking for the third time by a man who was working hear the window of a neighboring hoop factory. This brave fellow jumped out of the window and into the water, and succeeded in saving the lad.

LINDA GILBERT'S WORK.

No. 153 East FIFTERNIR STREET, NEW YORK, May 18, 1876.

New York, May 18, 1876.

New York, May 18, 1876.

To the Editor of the Herald:—

I shipped to-day to Lincoln (Neb.) State Prison 500 volumes of books, six dozen slates and eight dozen copybooks. There are eighty-one prisoners in this institution, many of whom caunot read or write, and an intelligent prisoner has organized a school to instruct them. Among this number are four of five Indian boys, and their teacher tells me they learn more rapidly than any of his pupils. This prison has made an extended appeal to wealthy individuals and Christian associations throughout the country, also to the State legislative bodies for books, without any success whatever. I wish to express my thanks to the Union Star line and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Raifrond for lorwarding these books free of charge, I enall have ready in a fow days my last year's report of my work in New York. Very respectfully.

HELL GATE.

Description of the Hallett's Point Work.

DIFFICULTIES AND DANGERS OF SUBMARINE MINING.

A Grand Undertaking Promising a Great Success.

EFFECT OF THE IMPROVEMENT.

New York the Commercial Metropolis.

The enormously increasing commercial interests de-veloping in and around New York make the safe navi-gation of her harbors, bays and r vers of the most vital importance to her prosperity as the great metropo-hs of trade in the United States. In these days of railroads and stoamships, telegraphs and improved labor-saving machinery, the city which offers superior facilities for the export and import of home and foreign produce and for the general transaction of commercial business will attract to her wharves that much coveted prize, trade. It does not matter what confer on any particular port by reason of the beauty and grandeur of its surroundings, the simple requisites of deep water, safe navigation and sheltered anchorage will in the end determine the great points for the inlet and outlet of trade on this continent. The expensive works necessary for the protection of exposed ports on the Continent of Europe, such as Cherbourg, dee and Dublin, have been erested not because these places possessed any merits as seaports, but because the political necessities of the several nations demanded the creation of strategic naval strongholds, wherein fleets might be assembled for the defence of the coasts and the national interests dependent on the maintenance of powerful navies. It will be remarked that, although immense sums have been expended on the creation of artificial harbors, trade avoids these places and tends to the ports which nature has fitted for its reception, for in dealing with the necessities of commerce we can only improve on natural advantages. We fail when we attempt to imitate them, for the forces which have combined to produce them are the forces which have combined to produce them are entirely beyond the control of man.

has been formed by nature to be the grand commercial gateway of the New World on the Atlantic coast. None others possess to anything like an equal degree the advantages in geographical position, available space and safety for shipping presented by our grand bays, sheltered harbors and deep, navigable rivers, so that in the contest for supremacy with other Atlantic sheltered harbors and deep, navigable rivers, so that in the contest for supremacy with other Atlantic ports New York commenced with every prospect of winning the rank which she has now attained. But the efforts to attract trade to other places, which have been persistently exerted since the establishment of our national independence, have developed many new conditions, to which even the superior advantages possessed by New York must be adapted in order to preserve her supremacy. Geographical position is now serve her supremacy. Geographical position is now rendered almost a secondary advantage by the applica-tion of steam to transit over land and water. Cities have sprung up on the most unpromising sites simply because they were easily reached by ratiroad lines and formed the most convenient termini for great systems of transportation, by which the produce of the vast interior is brought down to the sea for shipment to even canals, has created points of concentration for ommerce which largely govern the importance of the commerce which largely govern the importance of the points of outlet. Thus Chicago, St. Louis and Clincinati are inland points, for the commerce of which Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore are contesting by offering all the possible advantages which the several great railroad and steamship lines terminating at these cities can create. To show the influence of mere position on the law of commercial attraction it is only necessary to point out the growth of Hoboken and Jersey City, from the fact that both cities, although separated from New York by a narrow strip of though separated from New York by a narrow strip of water, are the termini of several great railroads, oring to the port of New York the largest share of the commerce of the interior. If the breadth of a single common port differently from another, how much must a natural deject in the navigable character of a

one or more of these disadvantages? New York is peculiarly circumstanced in respect to her port. The latter has two distinct entrances, one through the lower and upper bays and the other through Long Island Sound. The former is open to the ocean, and at present receives and gives exist to all trans-oceanic trade, as well as to that between New York and all the points lying along the coast of the American continent that are reached by a voyage to the southward of Montauk Point, at the eastern extremity of Long Island. The latter outlet is used principally by ahigh bound for the New England coast and the British American ports.

The risk to shipping in crossing the bar at Sandy Hook at neap tides is much greater than that attending the entrance of the upper Ress River from the Sound, and this latter would have been a favorite inlet for New York commerce were it not that a dangerous obstruction, created by a large number of detached reers and projecting ledges, which cause violent currents and eddies in the Hell Gate passage during the ebb and flow of the tides through that well known passage, have operated against its selection.

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Norly all the reef to be removed by the operations at Hallett's Point is submerged. It was, therefore, necessary to protect the outer or water side portion of the semi-circular shaft by a solidly constructed coffer dam which excluded the tidowater. This work had to be built with great care, because on its stability and general effectiveness for the purposes designed the prosecution of the entire work was mainly dependent. If at any time during the driving of the radiating tunnels and the circular connecting galieries the dam had given way under the prossure of tidewater, the whole of the work, with the workmen ougged therein, would have been overwhelmed by the inrushing waters from the East River and the success of the undertaking compromised. The ordinary observer, as a general rule, fails to recognize the mort of many apparently unimportant details of this great work; but practical men, who are familiar with the difficulties that besut the engineer in an operation of this kind, will readily accord the credit due to Goueral Newton and his able assistants for the skill and foresight displayed in its prosecution.

In order to arrive at the success attained at Hallett's Point it was necessary to make a perfect survey of the hidge and its surroundings, the character of its formation, the numerous variations of its strailfeation and every inequality of its surface. In a word, information had to be collected which has enabled the engineers to produce a perfect model of the ledge, even to the minutest details of its formation. This ontailed an amount of preliminary work which few but experts can appreciate, and the fact that success has attended all the operations up to their present advanced stage shows how thoroughly that preliminary work was perfermed. The currents flowing over the submerged rocks had to be carefully studied in order te determine as correctly as possible the varying pressures on the collect dam and the probable result of the removal of the ledge on the tidal flow through tell Ges. Then pumparus a

with all the dangers that Atend Reit Gale nayingation.

RUNNING THE GAUNILET.

A more interesting experience than the passage on a vessel through the tortuous channel of Hell Gate at certain stages of the tide cannot be desired. Approaching from the southward the ship is headed for Ward's Island, apparently with the intention of running ker ashore on that home for the poor, the mained and the biblious. The inexperienced passenger, fearing a catastrophe, instinctively takes hold of the fluke of the catted anchor in order to steady himself for the coming shock and have something to hang on to it the ship splits upon one of the weilish looking rocks that grin at him out of the surging, bolling, whirling waters. But as sudden as thought the helm is ported and the ship is swung broadside on to a cataract that tumbles within a lew yards of her Irall sides. Then the irightened passenger looks at the sky and the green fields and the busy scenes ashore as though he never more would get his tottering limbs under him on terra firma. Soon the ship is pointing her bowsprit shoreward again, but this time at a pretty mansion on the long Island side. Agreat knife-like reef hes across her course, and she drives at it as though she would take a flying lesp over the obstraction. Her sides vibrate under the beating of waves generated by currents and counter currents, but she gildes past the reef somehow, and is again bound direct for the Ward's Island Inchritate Asylum, staggering rlong likes drunken monster that mediated a reform of life. Behind her roil rightful masses of dark water, tumbling over the sunken rocks, and before and around her eddies and froths the angry flood as site treads her way through a labyristic of dangers toward the clear straight channel a hundred yards shead. By the combination of lick and good stoering, which has fortunately attended the passage of fiell Gate since the establishmen of a regularly organized pilot system, the ship at last enters a safe channel and proceeds on her voyage through Long Islan

leaves New York liable to a close blockade by a tive enemy in this age of long range rife guns an peaces, for those engines of naval warfare are as tive for offence as defence, and the shallow chank the lower bay could be closed against us white enemy lay snugly sheltered, and if necessary dole by the Hook, and far beyond the range of the biguns on Forts Richmond and Hamilton.

The advantages to be gained by the removal of Hell Gate obstructions may, therefore, be all under the general heads of commercial, hydrogrand military, the gaining of any one of which wo well worth the expenditure necessary to accomplish desirable a result.